NOTE XII.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE EROTYLID GENUS EPISCAPHA.

DESCRIBED BY

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Episcapha xantho-pustulata, n. sp.

Staturâ *E. cruciatæ* Lac. similis, nigropicea, capite thoraceque crebre punctatis, nitidiusculis, hoc margine laterali parum reflexo, angulis anticis acutis, elytris maculis duabus magnis flavis una basali, altera subapicali sublunata prope suturam angustata; antennis brevibus, articulis 2—8 moniliformibus subaequalibus. — Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Sumatra: Boenga mas [1]) and Soekadana (J. C. van Hasselt).

Oblong, nearly equal in breadth before and behind, pitchy-black, pubescent, very thickly and finely, almost obsoletely punctured, the head more distinctly so than the thorax. The antennæ are about as long as the head and thorax, the second to eighth joints scarcely longer than wide, the club as in *E. cruciata*. The elytra are very thickly and very finely punctured, each puncture giving rise to a hair, the four yellow spots are placed much as in *E. cruciata*, but the hinder pair are more transverse, and a little excavated on the apical side, so that the apex itself is more widely black. The basal spot is actually on the base in the middle (as in *E. cruciata*) but the entire margin from

1) This is the *Episcapha* n°. 3 of „Midden-Sumatra. Coleoptera. p. 185."

the callus, and the suture are narrowly black. In *E. cruciata* there is a small black spot *on* the callus which is wanting here. The underside and legs are pitchy-black, prosternum even, not compressed, punctured.

This insect is at first sight like *E. cruciata* but rather wider and with paler yellow spots. It is, however, quite easily at once distinguished, by the generic character of having the third joint of the antennæ not longer than the fourth, by the pubescence, close punctuation and other specific differences.

One specimen was captured in each of the above localities.